

Department Store

WRANGELL ALASKA

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,
Glass, Chinaware, Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
Logging and Hunting Outfits a Specialty

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

F. W. CARLYON

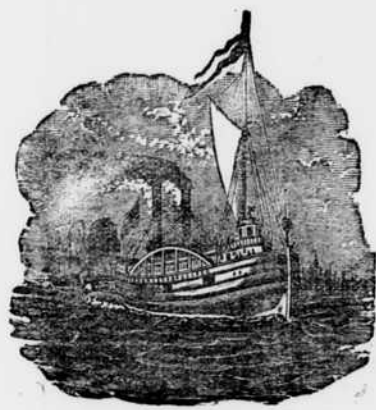
U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Peerless

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell
Monday of Each Week
At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.

For Woodsy and West Coast Prince of Wales points.
Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain,
Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island.

For particulars, call on
CYRUS F. ORR, Master



Our Local Grist.

Steve Grant came home from Klawack on the Peerless.

Tom and Cash Cole are down from Juneau to visit their father for a few days.

George Snyder caught an 150-pound halibut, Monday. He says this "beats Yamhill."

Miss Margaret Bronson went to Ketchikan Monday, on the Cottage City, to visit friends.

Albert Johnson was in town several days during the week. The rheumatism still troubles him.

Receiver Davidson came from Juneau on the Humboldt and returned on the City of Seattle.

Harry Raymond came up from Ketchikan on the Dolphin, and stopped in town several days.

Government timber agent Langille has been in this section most of the past week, looking after Uncle Sam's interests.

The Wrangell Robe Tannery will tan your furs and hides properly.
E. WEST & P. HAUGHT.

Roy D. Tait has sold out his property at San Pedro, Calif., and goes to Lakeport to build a steamboat to operate on Clear Lake.

Wm. Lewis and Wm. Fowler came up from the Lake Bay cannery, Saturday. They reported 12,000 cases up at this cannery, and fish running well.

The Mason-Collins and Engstrom-Darwell-Nickelson salting outfits have joined their entire forces and are now working at Tolstoy. It is reported they have up over 100 barrels of red fish.

The Town Council held a special meeting Saturday afternoon and ordered the school board to procure furniture for the new school building. The board at once sent in an order to Seattle, and the furniture is expected to arrive in a few days.

That was a delightful racket those Smart Alex off the Humboldt kept up on the street for an hour or two, Monday night. If some man had appeared among them with a base ball bat, they would not have wanted a fight half as badly as they thought they did.

Mr. Chelander, who has been delegated to get up the Seattle-Alaska exhibit, was a north bound passenger, in the interest of the work assigned him. Mr. Chelander is a good talker and may persuade Alaskans to go to Seattle in 1907.

Mr. F. G. Strickland, who has been looking after the interests of the Olympic Mining company at Hattie Camp and Smith's camp, with headquarters at the latter place, came in Saturday and returned Monday. He reports everything in good condition over there.

Dr. E. I. Green made a professional trip to Marble Creek and return on the Peerless, last week. The Dr. says that Col. Nason has been and is doing a great work for the purpose of getting marble from the extensive quarries. They have a ship's load of the product out, and are waiting for the Alki to come in and take it away.

C. E. Weber and N. J. Svendsen are off on some kind of an expedition—just what nobody seems to understand and just where the most curious were unable to find out. At all events they took with them plenty of fishing tackle, and Mr. Weber incidentally remarked that some of these expert fish-men would look smaller than six bits when he gets home.

R. S. Fox, of Seattle, one of the main movers of the Great American Marble Company, came up on the Dolphin, arriving Friday morning, and went over on the Peerless to look after the properties on Fox Island. This property, Mr. Fox informed a SENTINEL reporter, is likely to change hands before long. It is the property over which Ball killed Depe.

Mr. J. J. Daly of Skagway, representing the Fry-Bühn Co., passed through on the City of Seattle on his way home from Ketchikan. He came to this country with P. C. McCormack, and a striking coincidence is, Mr. Daly is president of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce, while Mr. McCormack holds a like position in the Wrangell Chamber.

Prof. Benson, whom the school board engaged as principal of the Wrangell public school, accepted another position. But our board have secured another just as good—if not a trifle better—in the person of Preston H. Nash, who will be here in time to open the school. School usually opens the 1st of Sept.; but as that falls on Friday, the opening will probably be postponed to Monday, 4th.

Letters from Manager Thompson of the Hudson Bay Co., state that the trim steamer Mount Royal will be at Wrangell to connect with the Princess May, which leaves Vancouver 24th—for Telegraph Creek, which means she will leave up the river about the 27th. This will afford hunters and others who wish to make a trip up the Stikine, an excellent opportunity to do so.

Sunday the report was brought to town that McHenry Inlet (where Capt. Callbreath's hatchery is located) is full of salmon. It may be that what Mr. C. has claimed, "that fish will return to their native waters," will come true. However, before getting excited, Commissioner Thomas and E. P. Lynch had Capt. Churchill and Chief Kinney take them out on the Clatswa, to look thoroughly into the matter.

At last the People's Church people know where they "are at." They have broken entirely away from Presbyterianism, and Bishop Rowe has taken them under the protecting wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Bishop was deliberate in making up his mind, as he did not wish to be considered entering the field in proselyting opposition to the denomination that has so long held the field to itself. But when he saw that these people were determined to break away, and they had asked him for admission into the Mother Church, he concluded to heed their cry and take them in. This means whites and natives.

Hats Clothing Caps Boots Shoes

Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing,

Gum Boots, Groceries,

Hardware, Tinware,

Fresh Fruits in Season,

All at Lowest Prices

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits

THE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

WRANGELL

ALASKA

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

For a limited period
we will sell clothing
at greatly-reduced
prices.

Now is your time to get a
good suit of clothes cheap

St. Michael
Trading Co.

Estate of Thomas Willson. Estate of Rufus Sylvester.

Willson-Sylvester Estate

C. E. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

Manufacturers of

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings, and
Sun-dried Salmon Boxes.

Select Sun-Dried Boat Lumber always on hand,
including Spruce, Red Cedar and Yellow Cedar.

Dealers in

Croceries and Provisions, Hardware, Loggers'

Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe Fittings, Doors,
Windows, Shingles, Etc., Etc.

..Cassiar Saloon..

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

FRANK DANDY,

PROPRIETOR

The Best of Wines, Liquors and
Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Rainier Beer a Specialty.

The boys are invited to Call.

PROGRAM OF SERVICES

Peoples' Church for the Month of Aug.

Sunday, Aug 6—Sermon by Bishop Rowe.
"13—Service of Song. Address, "Stay at home travels"
"20—The story of the four Gospels.
"27—"Hannah." A sermon for the beginning of the
School Year.

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30;
Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

JOB PRINTING At the Sentinel Office

Wrangell Chamber of Commerce.

Last Thursday evening occurred the regular meeting for August of the Wrangell chamber of commerce, and a fairly goodly number of members were present to take part in the deliberations.

President McCormack called the meeting to order and Sec'y. Worden called the roll and read the minutes of the July meeting.

The names of E. H. Lyons and Adolph Engstrom, were proposed for membership and referred to the proper committees.

The special committee appointed in July to look into the matter of securing patronage for water in case a system of waterworks were put in, reported, verbally, that they had assurance of at least \$1,800 per annum outside of what the town would pay for fire plugs; but they thought much more could be raised after a system should be put in operation.

The report was adopted and the committee continued.

A communication from Congressman W. E. Humphrey and U. S. Senator S. H. Piles, promising their warmest support for the improvement of the Dry Straits, were read, and on motion ordered filed.

It appearing that Congressman Humphrey will soon be at Wrangell, an entertainment committee consisting of President McCormack, Mayor Jensen, Secretary Worden and A. V. R. Snyder were named to receive the distinguished gentleman and see that he is properly entertained.

A communication from the Council City Improvement Club accompanied by a set of resolutions, was taken up. The letter and resolutions recommend that for the purpose of bettering conditions locally, and assisting, so far as it is able, in all matters pertaining to Alaska at large, a convention of delegates be held at Seattle or some Alaskan point about Nov. 15, 1905, for the purpose of electing a delegate to congress, the delegates composing said convention to be chosen on a ratio of one for every 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof. After discussing the matter pro and con it was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to reply to the communication that it is the sense of this chamber that there be two delegates chosen to congress—one from Southeastern Alaska and one from Northwestern Alaska, and that by all means the convention be held at some point in Alaska, Juneau preferred.

It was moved and carried that the president appoint a committee of three to gather specimens for the new mineral cabinet, and Messrs. J. G. Grant, P. C. Jensen and H. P. Corser were named as such committee.

After collecting the monthly dues the chamber adjourned.

Dudley Taylor took a dive into the bay off the slip, Saturday, and Charley Olsen fished him out. Too many little boys fool around that slip for their own safety.

Ludwig Berg and Nils Ronning went to Treadwell last week to assist in building several houses at that place.

Will Totten and family have moved from Mrs. Haught's house, on west Front street, to the Grant house, near S. F. F. office.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Waters left on the Cottage City for Toronto. May their journey be safe and may good health return to Mrs. Waters.

Dr. Fales and Messrs. Lowden and Jones got away up the river, last week, for their big game hunt. Chief Shakes and three of his boys took them up in a canoe.

Attorney Willoughby Clark has removed his law office from the room opposite the Pioneer to his building near the Salvation Army barracks on east Front Street.

And still that last year's cabbage stalk, of which we spoke several weeks ago, continues to multiply. Mr. Luman has already had two large heads from shoots that grew around the stump, and three heads are still remaining. Will wonders never cease in Alaska?

Mrs. Rita Sheldon has sold her household furniture in the apartments up stairs in the McGrath building on Front street to Mrs. M. B. Peterson. Mrs. Peterson for some time has had charge of the rooms at the Franklin—Transcript, she was formerly from Shaluan.

Mr. Swift, superintendent of the North Pacific Trading & Packing Co., writes to the home office in this city that the humpback (pink) salmon average larger and firmer in flesh and flavor than for several seasons. The pack to the day of writing aggregated larger of reds and pinks than at the corresponding time in 1904.—S. F. Trade Journal.

A young lady in Southern California will undoubtedly be surprised to get a neat note from front of Wrangell. One of our marriageable young men, on opening a box of apples last week, found a note upon which was written, "Send this to—". The note was in the paper: "If you're as good as the apples, you are all right!" signed his name and fired it back. And now we may expect to be printing a wedding announcement before long.

Secretary J. E. Worden of the Chamber of Commerce, receives the following from Rep. George Washington Jones of North Carolina: "I note through the press that your Chamber of Commerce is desirous of having a channel opened through Dry Straits. I am and always have been very much interested in Alaska and in promoting its welfare. I am a member of the River and Harbor Committee of the House and urged an appropriation for the improvement of Wrangell Narrows at the last Congress, and the committee wanted very much to do something for Alaska, but the estimated cost is so great that they could not see their way clear to make an appropriation in the last bill but hoped that some cheaper route could be found. I addressed several different parties, but could not get any definite information as to any other route. I should be glad to have from you all information you can furnish me regarding the necessity for and advisability of improving Dry Straits. I feel safe in promising you that I can secure a provision for a survey at least in the next River and Harbor bill, and it may be can do better if there is any official information regarding it, although I cannot secure an appropriation until there is some official estimate of cost by the War Department. You may rest assured that all will be done that can be done, and I trust you will not hesitate to call upon me for any assistance that I can render to Alaska."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stackpole and Mr. A. Hollenbeck and family came in from Smith's logging camp, Tuesday.

Miss Walton will not be in our school next year. So she telegraphs.

Alaska's Magazine.

Bright, Crispy,
Energetic,

Devoted entirely to Alaska and its
Wonderful Resources. The July
number is now in the press, and
will soon be ready for distribution.

Just the thing to Send East.

Be sure and order it from your
Local News Dealer.



Mr. M. F. Green, president of the N. P. T. & Pkg. Co., who went to Klawack two weeks ago, returned on the Peerless last Saturday. He expressed himself as well pleased with the season's work at the Klawack cannery. When he left they had upwards of 20,000 cases of reds, and by the first of Sept. will have completed the work they set out to accomplish—20,000 cases—and will then close down. There is at present a splendid run of fish. Mr. Green left for home on the Dolphin.

Last Friday was the wettest day of the season. It didn't rain, but the water rather dropped down in sheets. But this couldn't blind our fishermen. W. D. Grant, L. C. Patenaude, G. V. Carson, H. J. Raymond and C. E. Davidson left here at 9 a. m., and put in the full day on Pat's Creek after trout. The catch was not overly large, some of the fish taken were of good size. Despite the fact that they reached home in the evening as wet as drowned rats, no harm resulted to any of the party and all were out the next morning as bright as \$20 gold pieces made in 1905, and ready to do the first man who said "let's go fishing!" Harry Raymond was a victim of misplaced confidence while on the trip. At the upper end of the lake, where the creek empties in the water is very deep and the bank is perpendicular, four feet high and turns very sharply, almost at right angles. 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Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FRANCIS J. ALASKA.

The President is doing all he can to make "bully" a classic.

It is better to be everything to somebody than something to everybody.

Excessive modesty has kept many a deserving man's nose to the grindstone.

Contentment may be better than riches, but a little of both is more satisfactory.

One of England's women novelists is abusing the hoopskirt. Probably a fat woman.

The Appellate Court has decided that hat trimming is no art. Family men have always considered it high art.

A Kansas man who has returned from Panama says it will take 200 years to finish the canal. He did well not to wait.

If the experts want to learn the real speed limit of an automobile they should time it after it has run over and injured a man.

King Edward is reported to be losing his teeth. Still, they might be going even if he were a poor, overworked, underpaid laborer, so where's the moral?

Dr. Morrill says "the devil's dollar is worth more than the stingy saint's nickel." No, Dr. Gladden, and Mr. Rockefeller, of course, he didn't mean anything personal.

A fashion authority says that women should buy hats to match their hair. But it is not every woman who can afford more than four or five hats in a year.

As to the use of cornucopia in the manufacture of maple sugar, it should be explained that the corns are merely used to furnish the unmistakable and genuine maple flavor.

That New York physician who is trying to start a crusade against long dresses may as well give it up. He will have no better success than the late Mrs. Bloomer had.

A woman has been granted a divorce and \$400 a month alimony, with permission to remarry without losing the alimony. It will be her own fault if she long remains a widow.

E. Benjamin Andrews is afraid the yellow peril will overtake us if the Japanese win. It must be remembered, however, that E. Benjamin has always had a sharp eye for bugaboos.

The woman who is to have \$400 a month alimony, even if she marries again, will probably not have to advertise in any of the matrimonial journals for the purpose of finding a new affinity.

A Delaware man has been crippled for life by kneeling often and for long periods at prayer. Let not the skeptics forget that many other people have been crippled for life while engaging in impious practices.

A New York club woman said a few days ago: "The worst fate that could befall a woman, it seems to me, would be to marry a man of inferior intellect." Does the club woman desire to shut up all of the female colleges? Where, for instance, would one be able to find a man of other than inferior intellect as compared with that of a graduate of Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr or Lucy Cobb? The dear girl graduates will have to go right along marrying men of inferior intellect or do without husbands.

While we are inclined to criticize English railroads with much freedom, they have a record in one respect which our own railroad managers must look upon with respect. The gross earnings of the English roads never showed an unfavorable fluctuation, as compared with a previous year, of over 1½ per cent. With all the talk of poor railway management, of decadent industries and of the economic evils of war, it is confusing to find that the commercial development of Great Britain, measured by her gross railroad traffic, presents an almost unbroken record of advance. Net earnings, however, have been badly cut into by the rise in wages and by the higher cost of fuel.

One result of the Russo-Japanese war is to restore the bayonet to its old prominence as a weapon in all armies. When the Krag model of rifle was adopted for the United States army about fifteen years ago the bayonet was shortened and so changed in shape that it might be used as an intrenching tool if desired. But the night fighting in Manchuria has repeatedly brought the Russian and Japanese forces into close quarters, where bayonets have been used on both sides with tremendous effect. Consequently the army general staff at Washington has determined that the United States bayonet for the new rifle adopted in 1908 shall be four inches longer than the Krag bayonet and preparations are already under way at the national armories to make the change.

The average destruction by forest fires in this country is estimated at

\$25,000,000 or more annually. It is impossible to prevent all this waste in some respects the worst that fire can cause, because it takes years to replace it—just as it is impossible to establish conditions whereby all other forms of property shall be protected against this agent of destruction, but it is undoubtedly possible to enforce a policy or policies to very appreciably reduce the danger and the loss if once the public is brought to realize the gravity of the situation. In Germany and France these experiences are guarded against in large measure, because the governments have strict forestry laws, and the forests are well policed and vigilantly cared for. Here the general government can do little except on its own preserves and the work of protection must be left to the States, which as yet do not seem to have risen to a sense of their responsibilities.

American liberality to education of all grades is the admiration and the envy of educational and social observers of all other nations. Yet the complaint is often made by discontented Americans that higher education after all remains here, as elsewhere, a privilege of wealth and something at which the wage-worker's son has little or no chance. A recent bulletin of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau throws interesting light upon this complaint. It shows that in Harvard, often called "a rich man's college," nearly 10 per cent of the young men and nearly 11 per cent of the young women are the children of people classed by statisticians as wage-workers. In Boston University, the largest Methodist institution of New England, over 85 per cent of the students are the sons and daughters of wage-workers. The record of Clark University is even more remarkable. This is devoted entirely to post-graduate and research work—that is, to the kind of study which must wait longest for monetary returns. Yet nearly 27 per cent of its students are from wage-working families. Of course, it may be said that the number of students from wage-earning families is by no means proportionate to the number of such families for higher education proportionate to their number. Before the gratification can be sought or had the desire must exist. Of course, all normal parents wish for their children easier or more fortunate lives than their own. But the ideals of parents differ according to what their own lives have been. The father who has gone from the common school to work without repining, and who has won what he deems success, is apt to think that higher education is a useless if not a pernicious luxury. There are always exceptions, but that is the rule. Charles M. Schwab's objection to higher education for a business career, based on his own success without it, illustrates the point. Only those parents who have had themselves some touch of higher education—who have obtained some inkling of the joys of knowledge for its own sake—are apt to inspire their children with real desire for it. That is the rule whose workings cut down enormously the proportion of wage-working families which feel any deprivation if their children do not get it. If in Massachusetts, where social distinctions originally produced by wealth, whatever their present basis, are more real and binding than in any other American state, so many children of wage-workers are getting higher education, what must be the conditions elsewhere—in States where society has not become anywhere near so firmly stratified? The answer to the charge that the poor boy has no chance of higher education is the simple fact that wherever he and his really desire it he is getting it.

What your girl of today wants is a man who can keep her in comfort, in the first place; comfort in married life, she believes, is really the most important of all factors in making marriage a success. Naturally, then, a girl looks out for a capable man; either of business or profession; a brainy type of man; one who shows promise of being able to better himself in the world.—Brown Book.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

A philanthropist, whose fame is second only to that of George Peabody, and who is better remembered by many because of the association of his name with some of his benefactions, was Cooper. His charity covered schemes of help carefully planned and intelligently worked out. It never was his purpose to give mere alms. He helped men to help themselves.

His own career taught him the American people needed many instruments with which they might make life more capable of great achievements. Peter Cooper lacked schooling and capital when he started in life. Yet he accomplished deeds which were the envy of those who had been equipped with both of these. Having made his fortune, he devoted his life to the conduct of his great philanthropic enterprises. He established Cooper Union in New York, making the institution forever self-supporting.

His Americanism was intense and mastering. He believed in the people and the future of the United States. His concern was that the great masses of men and women who do the work of the world should receive the reward of their own labors. He was a patriarch who practiced all that he believed—a man for whose living the world is better.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Why Women Fall in Business.

The ambitious girl can overcome every obstacle if she will only keep a stout heart, writes Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader. I have had my ups and downs and have learned that a good rule to follow is: If an undertaking fails take your medicine like a man and get something of value out of the experience.

Individuality is one of the most important things for the up-to-date girl to develop. It counts a lot in a crowd. The idea of one sphere for man and another for woman was always repulsive to me. A girl who is anxious to get above the dead level of ordinary work can command the attention of influential persons if she puts the trade mark of her personality on all her work.

When a girl's employer appreciates the fact that she can do a certain kind of work better than anybody else because she puts her heart in it, expansion has begun. The point is to get somebody's eye by faithful effort. The rest follows in a natural order. The energy of President Roosevelt appeals to me. It fits these times. It can be acquired by men and women alike. The young girl who decides to enter upon a business career must not think that it is necessary to become masculine in her manner.

I have been associated with hundreds of men in various business schemes. Many of the men knew a great deal more than I did. I never permitted them to think that I wanted to be regarded as "one of the boys." I think that a day is close at hand when women will have to be reckoned with in almost every kind of endeavor. The majority of girls are too prone to consider themselves inferior to men in business pursuits. They are satisfied to be slaves to a daily grind which has no future.

Best Sort of Man.

The average girl does not look for an ideal man in these days, and for this reason: She knows that he does not exist; moreover, she is aware that, even did he exist, and she had the chance of capturing him, he would not be practical; he would be a cut above this very prosaic age. She pays no heed either to the good looks, except she be very young and inexperienced, for she knows that the most perfect face will not compensate for a poor table, and she is quite enough to understand that the good-looking man is a poor hand at keeping the ladder full.

What your girl of today wants is a man who can keep her in comfort, in the first place; comfort in married life, she believes, is really the most important of all factors in making marriage a success. Naturally, then, a girl looks out for a capable man; either of business or profession; a brainy type of man; one who shows promise of being able to better himself in the world.—Brown Book.

Afternoon Toilette.

Some of the most picturesque hats have large painted miniatures, set in gold, used as buckles. One of the loveliest afternoon dresses is of cologne in a shade between reseda and apple green. Those quaint old crocheted purses with rings in the middle dividing the copper from the silver are "in" again. A nice parasol to flaunt abroad on July days is of white silk with a deep border of great splashing crimson poppies.

It would never do for the masculine hat to affect the dissipated angles adopted by feminine headwear this spring.

The taffeta checked in blue and white and red and white are exceedingly modish. Green and white has scarcely as yet appeared.

Health and Beauty Hints. — Curl a short bit of hair over each ear to make those tiny fascinators now the fad.

Don't dry the hands carelessly after washing; use a soft damask towel or a silk handkerchief and dry thoroughly.

To remove walnut and fruit stains from the fingers, dip them in strong tea, rubbing the nails with it with a nail brush; wash in warm water; the stains come out instantly.

Stains of varnish on the hands are sometimes very difficult to remove. As soon as possible, rub with a little alcohol on a soft rag; afterward wash thoroughly in soap and water.

Wear beelzebub shoes, a flat, large hat and a short bolero, if you fancy your self too tall; or wear high French heels, a tall turban and a long, tight-fitting coat if you think you are too short.

Comb your front hair over your forehead and tie it down with a narrow ribbon before pompadouring it to make it stay in place. Afterward the ribbon is slipped out, leaving the soft roll.

"World-Longevity." Work with the hands which leaves the mind free is partly accountable for the overwhelming loneliness that oppresses many women. Not only are they conscious of the isolation of the farm or the kitchen, but they suffer

dangerous weapon we possess in our tongues, and how much harm we do from letting them thoughtlessly wag.

For instance, there are two words, simple enough in themselves, that introduce untold trouble into the world and are responsible for more harm than any other two words in the English language. These two little words are nothing more than "They say."

They have done more to ruin reputations than any other thing. The next time you hear some one use those words stop and ask who "they" are. You will have trouble discovering their whereabouts, for "they" are always in hiding except when there is something malicious to be said. "They" are seldom responsible for a kind remark.

Before you repeat a story be perfectly sure of the truth of it. When you quote a story, be sure of your authority, and be willing to stand by your story when once you have told it. If every one did this, there would be much less gossip in the world, and we feel sure that "they" would "say" nothing more.—Detroit Free Press.



Hats are queer. Everything is flowered. Frocks are overtrimmed. Green is exceptionally good. Tulips blossom on some hats. You can't have too many organdies. Both narrow and wide belts are worn.

The black patent leather sailor is nobby. You cannot have too much lace about you.

Some parasols look as if the sun would melt them. Buy a stamped hat pattern and embroider your own hat.

Net insertions make a silk blouse look wonderfully smart.

There are separate black and white check skirts for runabout.

Very taking is the new envelope handbag in scarlet or green.

There's a lovely embroidered white pongee coat for less than \$20.

Lots of the French gowns might properly be called studies in bows.

A cascade of lace tumbles off the back of some of the most irresistible hats.

A shaded silk girdle is about the prettiest thing in a woman's wardrobe just now.

Old-fashioned chintz patterns and colors are duplicated in some of the prettiest silks.

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from that vague "world-loneliness" which is not the less torturing because it is so inexpressible and so insuperable.

Maeterlinck describes one aspect of it—the isolation of mankind among the other animals of the earth. "We are alone," he says, "absolutely alone on this chance planet, and amid all the forms of life that surround us, not one excepting the dog has made an alliance with us. A few creatures fear us, most are unaware of us, and not one loves us."

It is not only that we are unable to establish communication with the bird or the deer, and that we find the wind and the flower and the wave and the mountain dumb to our speech, but that our friends do not respond to our mute entreaty for companionship.

The woman who comes nearest to finding society even in the midst of world-quietude is doubtless the mother whose children's arms are round her neck and their voices sounding in her ears. But even for her, and for all other women who struggle under the burden of their own isolation in a world crowded with other isolated lives, the only motto is Sir Philip Sidney's inspiring word, "They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts."—Youth's Companion.

Model for Dressy Blouse.



There is no let-up whatsoever in the popularity of those dainty and convenient separate blouses, and every week that passes affords new designs in this line. The built-out shoulder characterizes the new models, and the sleeve is frequently made to run up to the collar and entirely conceal the shoulder seam. The one in pink radium messaline is so fashioned, the fronts turn back slightly to show a lace chemise. The roll collar is bound with a pinkish purple velvet, little lace cravats appear on the revers, and the sleeve is a succession of lessening puffs from shoulder to wrist. The fullness is gently dropped into the deep cincture of the purplish velvet, and the colorings, both in silk and velvet, follow the sweet-pea tints.



Mme. Sarah Bernhardt sleeps but five hours out of the twenty-four.

The last relative of Mozart—the Baroness Berchtholdzu Sonnenburg—is dead.

A Miss Ryan is a Canadian government official in the arctic regions, being an inspector of gold dust.

Marchioness Oyama, now 42, was educated at Vassar, and is one of the most versatile women in the Mikado's empire.

Mrs. Jane Germon, a veteran comedienne and a cousin of Joseph Jefferson, has just celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday at Baltimore.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, only surviving child of Dr. Lyman Beecher and sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is 83 years old.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) is the only member of the English royal house who walks unattended. She frequently is seen on foot in the west end of London.

Privileges of Lady Mayoresa. Among the numerous privileges enjoyed by the lady mayoresa of London during her husband's year of office is that of "entree" at court. That is to say, instead of being compelled to take her place among the ordinary guests, titled and untitled, at court functions, she enters the palace by a separate entrance and is received by royalty before any of the other guests.

Women's Queer Pets. "A London society woman," according to report, "has a small white ribboned pig sitting beside her when she rides out in her automobile. Another woman automobilist is rarely seen on her car without her pet penguin, Aristides, which she frequently takes with her into shops, the intelligent creature carrying her handbag in his bill. Another delights in horned toads as tonneau pets."

IRRIGATION PRODUCES SWEETS.

Beet Sugar Making in the West Is a Very Interesting Process.

In some of the Western States, especially Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, and the western part of Kansas, the growing of beets for sugar, has become a recognized industry. Large factories for the conversion of the beet into sugar have been erected, and here are employed large numbers of men during the fall and winter months.

Colorado leads in the production of beets. This can be accounted for by the same reason that she is noted for her cantaloupes; that is, irrigation and the large numbers of days of sunshine. The sun shines on fully 300 days of the year and the beet is stimulated to a wonderful growth.

In growing beets the ground is prepared in much the same way as for cantaloupes, a thorough breaking and pulverizing of the ground being necessary for best results. After leveling the ground, which makes irrigation easier, the beet drill is brought into use. This drill is on the order of an ordinary grain drill, with the exception that it only plants four rows 18 inches apart at a time, and has no attachments for drilling in fertilizer. On the drill are two small shovels, placed so that they make two furrows between the two rows on each side. These furrows carry the irrigating water, which soaks back and moistens the seed.

When through with the seeding, the water is turned into the furrows made by the drill, between each two rows. The water is kept running until the seed is thoroughly soaked, care being taken that the water does not overflow very much, as this causes the ground to bake, and the sprouts cannot force their way through the crust thus formed. When plants have obtained the height of one-half inch to one inch, the cultivator is brought into use.

This cultivator is drawn by one

all. The first lot of water turned in takes out 50 per cent of the sugar, and the second lot takes 50 per cent of the remainder. This is repeated ten times, and in the end has exhausted all the sugar from the slices to within one-tenth of one per cent. The slices remaining after this process are dropped from the tanks and run through large presses, and the partly dried pulp is deposited in cars and wagons to be used for feeding cattle, it being a great milk and flesh producer.

The juice remaining is of a dark brown color, containing much organic matter not sugar. It is run into tall tanks holding a couple thousand gallons, and here the lime solution which takes out the organic matter, is added. It now goes through a series of boilings, filtering and clarifying processes, which leave the fluid a moderately thick syrup, ready to be boiled down to sugar. The syrup is pumped up into large round vacuum pans. Inside these pans are coiled large copper steam pipes, and a large air pump produces a high vacuum and removes the evaporated water so that the syrup boils very rapidly and at a very low temperature. This boiling mass is watched through glass windows in the sides of the pans, and when small grains begin to appear they are fed by adding fresh syrup until they reach the required size. When the size is right, and the water evaporated sufficiently, the steam is turned off, the pump stopped, and the mass is allowed to run into the tanks below, by opening a valve at the outlet in the bottom of the pan.

The syrup at this stage has the appearance of dark molasses, thickened with granulated sugar, and is so thick that it will barely run. This is put into the "centrifugals," large whirling drums having their sides perforated, and lined with gauze. As these machines whirl around, the sugar rises along the sides of the drum, and the



THE ROCKY FORD BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

herse and cultivates two rows at a time. It is mounted on two wheels, each about 80 inches in diameter. Behind these wheels are two horizontal bars, connected by two other bars to the axle, on which they have a free up and down motion. There is also a pivot which allows a side motion, controlled with handles by the operator. With the cultivator are several sets of knives, shovels, etc., any of which can be fastened to the horizontal bars, the grower using whatever kind is adapted for the kind of cultivation he wishes.

When plants are a couple of inches high they are thinned out, leaving plants six to ten inches apart. This work is usually done by contract, the price paid averaging from \$6 to \$7 per acre.

In removing beets from the ground, a large plow or lifter is used. This plow has a depth of 18 inches or more, made necessary by the great depth to which the beet penetrates the soil. It is drawn by three or four horses, and raises the beet partly out of the ground, so that it can be picked up by the topper.

The beets are taken by local freight to the factory, where they are dumped into long ditches, which have a stream of water flowing through them. These ditches, which are lined with cement, slope toward the factory building, near which they converge into one large one. The water in these ditches serve the double purpose of carrying and partially cleaning the beets. At the end of this large ditch, the beets are raised from the water by an elevating apparatus, which deposits them in a large washing machine. This consists of an immense spiral revolving in a round iron box, placed in a horizontal position, and with a stream of clear water flowing through it. The beets, rolling and tumbling, are pushed forward through this water, and coming out free from dirt, are deposited in a screw elevator and carried to the top of the factory. Here they find their way into an automatic weighing machine, then dumped into the slicer where they are cut in small pieces.

On the next floor below the slicer is located the diffusion battery, which is composed of a number of iron tanks, placed in a group. The tanks are connected with each other by large pipes, and each tank is capable of holding three or four thousand pounds of the slices. The first tank is filled with slices, and has water turned into it. This is allowed to stand while the second tank is filling with slices. Then the valve connecting the first tank with the second is opened, and the water in the first tank, having absorbed some sugar from the slices, is forced into the second by fresh water being pumped into the first. This water passes from tank to tank absorbing a little more sugar from each tank, until it has gone through them

molasses is thrown out through the holes in the sides, leaving the sugar sticking to the gauze. The sugar is washed by spraying cold water and air against it as it whirles, a little bluing being added to give it brilliancy. The machine is stopped and the sugar now white and moist, is dropped from the bottom of the machine and conveyed to the granulator, where it is dried. This granulator is a large horizontal, revolving cylinder, heated by steam. While drying is in process, the fine dust of sugar is drawn out by a suction blower. The sugar passes out of the granulator through screens at the end, which removes the lumps. The sugar is now placed in bags ready for shipment.

The molasses which has been thrown from the centrifugals, is either mixed with fresh syrup and boiled again, or is boiled alone and once more passed through the machines. The brown sugar resulting, is refined by mixing with fresh syrup.

In all beet factories, chemicals play an important part, and the laboratory might be called the heart of the factory, as it is through the agency of chemicals that the sugar is extracted from the beet. All beets, juice, syrups and boiled sugars, are tested, and the analysis of every pound of sugar is known, and every loss located and accounted for. The values of different soils and fertilizers for beet growing are tested, as are also all coal, coke and limestone used.

At Rocky Ford, in Southeastern Colorado, is located one of the largest beet sugar factories in the country. The buildings are built of brick, and are surrounded by fine grounds and fine residences, where some of the officers of the company live. Like all other factories, this one runs day and night, seven days in a week, and only stops in case of an accident or to clean up.

This factory, on an average, converts 1,100 tons of beets into sugar every twenty-four hours. One ton of beets will make 280 to 275 pounds of sugar, and from 1,100 tons, this means about 150 tons of sugar each day.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

A Biographical Dictionary.

One of the most helpful books to keep upon your table, ready to be consulted as you read other books, is a biographical dictionary. Then, when you come to some historical character about whom your knowledge is a little faded, it will require but a moment to refresh your memory and make your reading more intelligent. You have a right to the acquaintance of these distinguished men and women, and should keep up at least friendly relations with them, if for no other reason than in gratitude for what they have done to make your life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

Some men's ideas of reciprocity are rather one-sided.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

LOVE is life's magnetism. Happiness is heart health. Serenity follows sincerity. A bias is not a good basis. A loose tongue quickly gets into a tight place. The selfish church is one of Satan's best allies.

The saddest loss of all would be to lose all sorrow.

Men never give flattery outright; it is always a loan.

He cannot lead men who has no time to listen to a child.

Chill a child and you find it hard to thaw out the man.

The power of piety does not depend on its being painful.

The church is not an auctioneer for the box-seats in glory.

People who ride the high horse will wear the big bandage.

The richest life is the one that has been willing to lose all.

Praying for a man will soon take all envy out of the heart.

Working over to-morrow's problems is wasting to-day's power.

Satan is too old to be scared by stage thunder in the pulpit.

It takes a long while to feather a nest on a wild-goose chase.

The world may do for an hotel, but it can never make a home.

Mansions in the skies are not built out of mud slung at others.

The man who displays his doubts doesn't want them dissolved.

The preacher who thinks only of the tastes of his people forgets his trust.

FORCING FLOWERS BY FIRE.

Remarkable Result of a Conflagration in a French Town.

That flowers can be forced by heat such as is usually supplied to glass houses, is, of course, an old story, but that the direct action of fire heat can have any effect in hastening the blooming of plants is a fresh suggestion, but one that in these days, when flowers are demanded in season, out of season, at all times and of every kind and country, is worth consideration. Great events have frequently sprung from the smallest of the most apparently indirect causes, and a serious fire that broke out last September at Cheneceur-Marne, between Chalons and Vitry-le-Francois, in France, which it destroyed the greater part of a populous village, ruining many of its inhabitants, may yet have as a result the even greater development of an industry that gives employment to thousands of people.

The fire, which raged on one side of the village, made a clean sweep of everything before it in the way of buildings, and only paused when there was nothing to lick up except the orchards that once formed a hedge between the homesteads and the open country. Even then it was hardly satiated, for it greedily devoured the first two rows of apple and pear trees, leaving nothing but cinders; the next three rows, though badly scorched, were not quite destroyed, the farthest away being naturally the least affected. Some of the boughs escaped all hurt, and it was with these that the very curious phenomenon was observed which merits attention. A second flowering commenced at once, and by the end of October all the trees farthest from the scene of the fire were in full bloom, as though called to renewed life by the fresh voice of May, instead of hushing to slumber with the lullaby of October. At another point the flames had swept close to a large lilac, and this, as well as some plum trees, bewildered by what must have seemed to it a sudden return of summer, put on once more its bridal robes.

It must be mentioned that the fire lasted only four hours. It will be noticed, therefore, that there was no resemblance between this sudden blast of heat and the ordinary gradual forcing to which plants are submitted.—Chambers' Journal.

Jes' the Name.

A woman lives at one of the Kansas City hotels who has the reputation of being rather snippy and hard to please in the matter of food. A day as so ago at lunch, after looking over the dessert list, she decided on some ice cream pudding. The meal had been one with which she had had considerable difficulty in finding any fault, but when she had about half finished the dessert she called the waiter over and said:

"George, what do you mean by calling this ice cream pudding? There isn't any ice cream about it, and you know it."

"Yes'm," said the waiter. "I know dere ain't no ice cream in it. Dat's jes' the name they give it. I don't know why."

"Well," she continued, "I think that if they give a dish such a name, they ought to make it conform to the name, and if you call this ice cream pudding, you ought to bring some ice cream with it."

"Yes'm," answered the servant, "but you know we can't allus do it that way. You know we doesn't bring a cottage in with cottage pudding."

The waiter's reply brought a burst of laughter from the people who heard the conversation, and since then the woman's criticisms of the menu have been few and infrequent.—Kansas City Journal.

SADIE ROBINSON.

Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh.

Relief in a Few Days.



NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:

"Peruna was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it."

"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

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Passing It On.—Ellie—There's a man at the door, ma, who says he wants to "see the boss of the house." Pa—Tell your mother. Ma (calling down stairs)—Tell Bridget.

Fashionable—First Lady—I'm taking four kinds of medicine. How many are you taking? Second Lady—Oh, medicines don't count. Operations are all the go now. I've had three.

How It Is Done.—"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "when one of the big battleships runs aground, how do they get it off?" "They pull it off with a tug of war," answered Mr. Chugwater.

When asked by her teacher to describe the backbone, a Norborne school girl said: "The backbone is something that holds up the head and ribs and keeps one from having legs clear up to the neck."—Ex.

The "Swallow's" Home.—School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where the home of the swallow is? Bobby—I kin. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is the stummkick.

Twins.—"Quite an interesting thing happened at Nupop's house last night." "There were two interesting things." "I only heard of one; the arrival of a son and heir. What was the other?" "The arrival of another son and heir."

Piso's Cure is a remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Try it. Price 25 cents, at druggists.

How He Looked.

He—When I met you on the street yesterday I looked full at you, but you passed by without speaking.

She—Naturally. I never recognise a man who looks full.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Money.—People think that money is the real thing. But five minutes after we are dead we shall all be alive in the eternal life, and then of what use will money or the pleasures of the body be?—Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal. Washington, D. C.

Permanently Cured. No more nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$9 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. M. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Acute Disease of the Kidneys.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or acute Bright's disease, is excited by certain poisons during the process of their elimination from the body, or follows congestion, which results usually from exposure to cold and wet, or the sudden checking of perspiration, whereby the surface of the body is chilled and the blood is driven to the internal organs.

The poisons causing acute inflammation may be taken into the body from outside, as is often the case with turpentine, chlorate of potassium, and certain other drugs, or they may be formed in the body as a result of faulty action of the digestive organs (intestinal indigestion), or by the bacteria of certain acute diseases, such as scarlatina, measles or diphtheria. The beginning of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nausea, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms are followed by puffiness and pallor of the face and swelling of the ankles, or there may be general dropsy, with an effusion of fluid in the chest and abdomen. The kidney secretion is greatly reduced in amount, and may contain blood; on application of the usual tests, it is found to contain much albumin, sometimes so much that boiling will make it solid, like the white of an egg.

When acute Bright's disease is excited by a chilling of the body, it usually subsides in a week or two under proper treatment, but that occurring with scarlet fever often lasts many weeks, and either form may become chronic. The treatment, like that of inflammation of any other part, consists primarily in securing rest for the organ, and in protecting it, so far as possible, from further injury. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room with a warm and equable temperature, the bowels should be kept open, and the action of the skin increased by warm packs or a hot-air bath.

Since the most difficult work of the kidneys is the elimination of salts and other waste matters, the diet must aim to reduce the amount of this waste material. The ideal food is milk. It should be diluted with Vichy or distilled water, to which a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium has been added. The patient should be encouraged to drink in addition plenty of pure water. Three quarts or more of fluid should be taken in the 24 hours. This is the main treatment, but of course in an affection so serious the physician should be in constant attendance to interpose when threatening symptoms show themselves.—Youth's Companion.

COAL RACE ON OHIO RIVER.

How Spring Floods Are Used to Transport 6,000,000 Bushels.

From Pittsburgh there are shipped down the Ohio river every year 6,000,000 bushels of coal. But the Ohio is a shallow stream except when it is in flood, says the New York Tribune, and the fleets of towboats and barges are tied up sometimes for months at a time waiting for enough water to float them.

At the first signs of the "rise" of the river messages begin to flash backward and forward, fires are lighted under the boilers of the great towboats, barges formed into fleets, provisions and haws secured for the long trip.

To form these long fleets three, four or five barges and coal boats, which have a capacity of 500 and 1,000 tons respectively, are lashed abreast with strong chains. They are formed in a line or to a depth manageable by the low rear-wheeled boats that guide them on their journey. Then, amid the shrill shrieks of the many whistles and the flashing of the searchlights, the long, clumsy fleet begins to move.

But as the needed depth is only temporary the 6,000,000 bushels of coal has to make its escape on the crest of the flood. This, of course, means a race down the shallow, twisting river, through the many locks to the broader and deeper sections, where the tows are doubled and taken in charge by larger tugs.

As odd, primitive and uncertain as this method of transportation appears, it involves a capital of over \$30,000,000, has a registered tonnage greater than any other river, sea or lake port in the United States, affects the industries of a region 700,000 square miles in area and affects a waterway 1,800 miles in length.

Long Flight by Night.

Nearly all small birds make their long flights at night, spending the daytime quietly feeding and resting, so that if on any day in May the trees are full of fitting little warblers, it is no sign that the following day will find them still there. Some kinds, like phoebes, song-sparrows, meadow-larks, and bluebirds, come very early—as soon as the snow is all gone and the south-sloping hillsides begin to feel warm and "smell of spring."—St. Nicholas.

In trying to decide what is easiest in this world, we have come to the conclusion that it is telling some other fellow not to worry.

Responsibility.—No one can escape responsibility to God by a refusal to subscribe to church vows or to undertake their observance. Some say they have not assumed obligation to church, have signed no contract and hence are not parties thereto—but the duty to God is not a contract; it is an existing obligation and can not be denied or escaped.—Rev. J. J. Tyger, Methodist, Nashville, Tenn.

Consolation.—To be able to "draw consolation and joy from the cup of life to the very last, a man must be able to understand and appreciate the life of the spirit—that part of our life which derives satisfaction not from the lower appetites and pastimes, but rather from the cultivation and comprehension of ideas, of literature and art, of religion and morals.—Rabbi H. G. Enelow, Hebrew, Louisville, Ky.

Saving the Cities.—The best way to save our cities is to teach the gospel of Christ in the homes and the churches and Bible schools to the children and the young people and train the young to become intelligent disciples of the Son of God. Education must go hand in hand with evangelism.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Engineering Self.—Perfect engines get hold of the track. Orders come with lightning rapidity to the engineer and they must be obeyed without question. The responsibility for the orders is not with him; his responsibility is to execute them. God can run this world, but He has put it into your hands to run yourself.—Rev. M. W. Stricker, Methodist, Clinton, N. Y.

Railroads and Progress.

In his testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce at Washington on May 4th, Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago University, an expert on railroad management, made this statement:

"Let us look at what might have happened if we had heeded the protest of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the seventies when grain from the West began pouring into the Atlantic seaboard) and acted upon the doctrine which the interstate commerce commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of geographical position. We could not have waded of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi river who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of these railways. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have to day east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center which is at once the marvel and despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product."

"We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because these industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi river."

"And while the progress of this country and the development of the agricultural West of this country did mean the impairment of the agricultural value east of the Mississippi river or that ran up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, it meant incidentally the building up of great manufacturing industries that added to the value of this land by thousands of millions of dollars. And, gentlemen, those things were not foreseen in the seventies. The statesmen and the public men of this country did not see what part the agricultural development of the West was going to play in the industrial development of the East. And you may read the decisions of the interstate commerce commission from the first to the last, and what is one of the greatest characteristics of these decisions? The continued inability to see the question in this large way."

"The interstate commerce commission never can see anything more than that the farm land of some farmer is decreasing in value, or that some man who has a flour mill with a production of 50 barrels a day is being crowded out. It never can see that the destruction or impairment of farm values in this place means the building up of farm values in that place, and that shifting of values is a necessary incident to the industrial and manufacturing development of this country. And if we shall give to the interstate commerce commission power to regulate rates, we shall no longer have our rates regulated on the statesmanlike basis on which they have been regulated in the past by railroad men, who really have been great statesmen, who really have been great builders of empire, who have had an imagination that rivals the imagination of the greatest poet and of the greatest inventor, and who have operated with a courage and daring that rivals the courage and daring of the great military general. But we shall have our rates regulated by a body of evil servants, bureaucrats, whose besetting sin the world over is that they never can grasp a situation in a large way and with the grasp of a statesman; that they never can see the fact that they are confronted with a small evil, except by the creation of evils and abuses which are infinitely greater than the one that is to be corrected."

WRIGHT WOULD NOT CONFESS.

Says He Was Hanged Four Times to Make Him Admit Murder.

A. A. Wright, a federal prisoner charged with murder, brought to prison there from Hobart recently, according to a Guthrie (O. T.) special to the Kansas City Journal, says he has been hanged four times for the crime of which he is accused. His story of the methods used to make him confess and of the narrow escapes he has had since his arrest are interesting.

He was arrested on Nov. 18. The terrible death of Slaterley, the man he is accused of murdering, caused such a feeling in Hobart that a mob gathered that evening and prepared to take him from the county jail and lynch him. The officers, in the meantime, had learned of the intended lynching and spirited Wright to Anadarko, where he was kept for three days. He was then taken back to Hobart for his preliminary hearing.

Efforts were made to make him confess to the murder by the deputy sheriff and jail officials. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial and Wright declared his innocence. The preliminary hearing lasted three days and one night Wright says he was taken from jail by the officers, a noose placed about his neck, the rope thrown over a telephone pole and he was told he was about to be hanged and that the only thing that would save him would be a confession.

When he refused to confess he says he was swung into the air and that this was repeated four times. When he was lowered the last time, Wright says he was unconscious and the officers became frightened and took him back into the jail.

Wright had been picking cotton near Hobart, and, according to his statement, bought a team of horses and a wagon from Slaterley at his farm-house six miles from Hobart on Nov. 9. On Sunday, Nov. 13, he said, the bill of sale was made out. Slaterley's body was discovered in the mountains Nov. 18. He had been shot, his head was crushed and the body was buried under a pile of stones. Slaterley and Wright had been seen driving together toward the Indian reservation about the time Slaterley was killed. Slaterley was a bachelor.

It has been decided the murder must have been committed on the government reservation, and, therefore, the case must be tried in the federal court. Wright is a typical Arkansian. He is tall raw-boned and sandy whiskered. He says he bought the team from Slaterley for \$175, and after the bill of sale was made out never saw him again. He denies all of the circumstances by which the officers are trying to prove his guilt.

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Henry Irving II, as the Prince of Denmark, His Most Interesting Part. H. B. Irving appeared in "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theater in London recently. The event was of more than ordinary interest in the history of the stage, as Mr. Irving's new task inevitably challenged comparison with that



HENRY IRVING II.

of his father. Mr. Irving has already played "Hamlet" in the provinces, so that his study of the part has not been hasty. He has, indeed, stated in an interview that it is not a part one can create in a day. Mr. Irving has never seen his father in the part.

She Feared for Her Freight.

Old Mrs. Mercer was not used to railway traveling. Jamie always did the household errands in town. But now that Jamie was laid up there was no help for it, and she herself must take her weekly gathering of eggs and get the necessary stores in exchange.

She boarded the train at last in some trepidation. All the other passengers looked placid enough, and the way the conductor went about his business was truly reassuring—"for all the world as if he was on dry land," she silently marveled, glancing fearfully from time to time at the whirling trees and whisking fences outside the window. The basket of eggs on her knee, gripped tightly with both hands, was quite forgotten.

"You don't think there's going to be a collision to-day, conductor?" she asked, as he stopped at her seat.

"Why, no, madam. What makes you ask such a question?" "Well, you see, I'm taking eggs to town with me, and if they was to get broke I'd have to go short on my stores."—Youth's Companion.

No wonder people have so little respect for advice; there is so much that is worthless.

FRIENDLY QUAILS.

Farmer Glover Fed a Flock Day after Day for Six Weeks.

One cold morning Farmer Glover stood in the rear of the barn, fork in hand, looking out over the fields. Snow-storm had followed snow-storm, until the stone walls were so covered that the farm seemed like a great field, with here and there a small grove to break the monotony. The cattle had been fed and each animal was munching contentedly at its pile of hay in the sunshine, scattering chaff over the snowy barnyard.

Suddenly, from the light woods near the barn, came a startled "Bob-white!" Immediately there was an answering call from the woods across the fields, and then another and another, and soon a flock of about twenty quail alighted cautiously on the ground, two or three rods from where Mr. Glover stood, and began picking up the seeds from the hay which the cattle had strewn over the snow. They scratched about like a flock of hens, and apparently quite as much at home, and chirped away while they worked, after the fashion of tree sparrows in the weeds down by the brook.

Farmer Glover was careful not to frighten his woodland guests, and the next morning he put out wheat for them and threw handfuls of chaff in the hay which the cattle had left. The flock returned again and again, until feeding the quails has become as much a part of the day's routine as looking after the hens and euries. One cold morning after they had eaten, the kind-hearted farmer found the whole flock huddled together under the hay, apparently enjoying the warmth. Strange to say, they never come for their food when it snows or rains. When they have breakfasted, unless frightened, they usually walk away to their favorite haunts in the grove across the fields. They never alight on the trees, but occasionally perch on the rail fence. Once or twice, when no one was in sight, they came near the house.

For six weeks the quails enjoyed Farmer Glover's bounty. When spring opens their kind-hearted protector meets them only in the fields and woods; but whenever bob-white's musical call comes over the summer meadows it brings pleasant memories of those winter breakfasts in the snowy barnyard.—St. Nicholas.

The Golden Rule.—The Golden Rule must be applied to business methods. Brotherhood must be preached, not class hatred; and the strong must not be permitted to trample down the weak. The demand to-day is for an ethical revival; for a doing of what God requires, namely, "to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."—Rev. R. J. Kent, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Way to Wisdom.—A man is a fool until he has learned the enthusiasm of routine; then he's on the way to wisdom.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Observers are struck with the camaraderie carried to the verge of equality which obtains between fathers and their schoolboy sons, so that their mutual companionship is a source of unfeigned pleasure to both and should prove a safeguard against many evils in the future. This is essentially a modern development and stands to the credit of the fathers of the present day.—London Spectator.

BLOOD POISON MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY

The disease that has done more than any other to wreck, ruin and humiliate life is Contagious Blood Poison. Sorrow, shame and suffering go hand in hand with this great enemy, and man has always hated and fought it as he has no other disease. It is the most powerful of all poisons; no matter how pure the blood may be, when its virus enters, the entire circulation becomes poisoned and its chain of horrible symptoms begin to show. Usually the first sign is a small sore or ulcer, not at all alarming in appearance, but the blood is being saturated with the deadly poison, and soon the mouth and throat begin to ulcerate, the hair and eyebrows drop out, a red eruption breaks out on the body, copper-colored blotches and sores make their appearance and the poison even works down into the bones and attacks the nerves. Not only is the disease hereditary, being transmitted from parent to child, in the form of scrofula, weak eyes, soft bones, weak, puny constitutions, etc., but is also so highly contagious that many a life has been ruined by a friendly hand shake, or from using the toilet articles of one infected with the poison. To cure this blighting, deadly curse the blood must be purified, and nothing will do so quickly and surely as S. S. S. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, drives out every particle of the poison and makes the blood clean and strong.

It does not hide or cover up anything, but from the first begins to expel the poison and build up and strengthen the system. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral of any kind. Book on the disease, with instructions for home treatment, and any advice desired, without charge.

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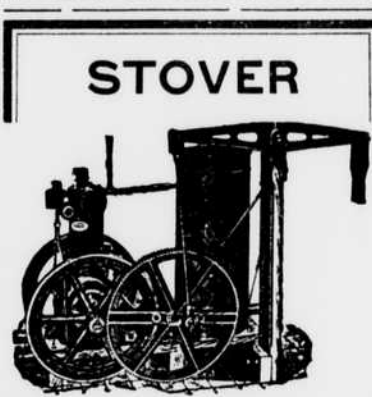
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BLOOD POISON MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY

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O. B. WILLIAMS' SASH AND DOOR BARGAINS

ONE PRICE

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.

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A. V. R. SNYDER
Editor and Proprietor.

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A newspaper man is often placed in a peculiar and trying position, and gives offense in giving news items as he gets them, only with the best intentions. Such was the position the SENTINEL man found himself in last week regarding the item concerning the Pillar Bay Packing Company, that calls forth this explanation. The item stated that the company were without coal. This had long since been ordered, was on the Alki, and probably before our informant arrived at Wrangell, had reached Point Ellis. It further stated that the machinery in the gasoline boat had given entirely out, and further that the cannery was lying idle. That the machinery of the boat gave out was no fault of the company, but was probably due to a rush job in getting the machinery ready for the boat, while work at the cannery was never suspended for a moment. No concern has a more careful and competent management than the Pillar Bay Packing Company, and if there are any shortcomings in connection with the industry they are over-seeing, it is safe to say the fault can safely be traced to other hands than theirs. We deprecate publishing an item that would do injustice to any concern seeking to further the interests of this country, and gladly make this correcting explanation.

If we have been correctly advised, two years ago Congressman Sulzer introduced a bill in the House providing among other things an appropriation of a million and a quarter dollars for the improvement, as he intended of the Dry Straits. But in drafting the bill he made the grave error of naming "Wrangell Narrows" instead of "Dry Straits." The bill was favorably considered; but some of Mr. Sulzer's friends, noticing the mistake he had made calling his attention to it, and the matter was dropped. As Mr. Sulzer is in this district, his memory might be jogged and he could be prevailed upon to take up the work and correct the error that proved fatal to his former efforts.

Mr. Cheandler is coming to this country to collect data for his Alaska side-show at Seattle in 1907. Not any, Mr. Cheandler. You can't get any peanuts from Wrangell on any such a lay-out. Come up to the country you're trying to make play a mum accompaniment for a Seattle orchestra, and we'll stay with you till the buttons all come off our old trousers.

That is a thoughtful sensible move on the part of the Council City people. But as Alaskans, we could not think of going outside of the district to hold a convention. The main menace to sending a delegate to congress is, WHO WILL PAY HIS EXPENSES? Uncle Sam should do it. But—

We understand that Petersburg will have no school for the natives the coming winter, it being the intention to have all natives of this section attend the new school house on the hill. But will they? The new building will certainly be large enough to accommodate all natives who may come.

Somebody suggested that native girls were in real slavery at Unalakleet; but Gov. Brady says that he doubts it, and Supt. Kelly says "Me, Too!" Sheldon Jackson, of the trio, has not been heard on the subject.

Notes and Comment.

SULZER ON ALASKA.

[Ketchikan Journal.] "Secretary Taft, if he is correctly reported, seems to think more of the Filipinos than he does of American citizens in Alaska," declared Hon. Wm. Sulzer to a reporter of the Journal.

"I don't know why, but believe it is ignorance of Alaska and her resources that causes Mr. Taft to take this peculiar view. In the meanwhile Alaska is paying her debts and accruing wealth, while money is being poured into the Philippines like sand into a rat-hole. The government has spent \$800,000,000 on her Asiatic colonies and in return has a trade of some \$9,000,000 annually. Alaska has cost the government virtually nothing and is putting money into the treasury, yet Taft favors self-government to the Filipinos in preference to Alaskans. It is an incomprehensible political blunder and it goes to show the great ignorance and prejudice against Alaska to be overcome by those of us who are fighting for her rights. But it takes time to educate those people down east, and there are some encouraging signs that show a growing recognition of your needs. When I first began to plead in congress for Alaska, I was laughed at, but now I am given earnest attention.

The departments, also, are beginning to recognize your needs, and I have been able to secure help from them for this district lately. I have secured a bi-weekly mail service from Ketchikan to the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Cordova Bay, where all the navies of the world could maneuver in safety, has been surveyed and charted at my suggestion. A regular sea light-house is to be constructed at Cape Muzon at a cost of \$100,000. Cape Chacon and Lime Point will also have lights. I have secured the first military road in Alaska under the new law and the route across the portage has been surveyed and blazed. This military road will necessitate a military or naval station in this part of Alaska as a protection to the people and property, as this is the most strategic point in Alaska.

What you people now need is a government cable from Juneau. I am doing my utmost with Washington authorities in this matter, and your chamber of commerce should take it up at once. Get out a petition signed by every resident in the district and send it to the secretary of the war department as soon as possible. A cable is now your greatest need. I will do all I can to help you get it.

Secretary Taft is a good man, but he doesn't know much about Alaska. What the people of Alaska want, and want now, is territorial government—the right to make their own laws and govern themselves. They are entitled to this, and it is un-republican, un-democratic and un-American to deprive them of this self-evident right—the heritage of every true American who lives under the starry folds of the flag of the Union.

I shall re-introduce my bill to make this district a territory as soon as congress convenes, and I shall fight for it until it becomes a law, and mark my prediction, sooner than you imagine it will become a law, and the good citizens of this district will be true citizens of our country, with a voice in its affairs, and the inherent right of making their own laws and governing themselves. I started this fight in congress, and I shall never quit until it is won. I am proud of the fact that I am the author of the first bill ever introduced in congress to make this district a territory in the Union. I know nine tenths of the people in this district are with me in the fight. We are right, and we will win, but we must all pull together and bring all the influence we can to bear on an irresponsible congress—unwilling at present to grant your appeal because it is ignorant of your glorious land, your intelligent, patriotic people, and your unlimited natural resources—rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Alaska is just as much entitled to territorial government as Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Hawaii, Joe Cannon to the contrary notwithstanding. But then, Uncle Joe is a provincial, and what he doesn't know about Alaska would fill a book."

THIS YEAR'S SALMON PACK.

Col. H. M. Kutchin, the Alaska salmon agent, according to the Record-Miner, has just arrived at Juneau on his annual trip of inspection of canneries, and says that the pack of red salmon in the district will be in the neighborhood of a million and a half cases. Of this number he credits Bristol Bay with 1,500,000 and points south of there as far as Taku with 287,000. This showing is made on the canneries actually visited by Mr. Kutchin. These do not include Tonka, Tont

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Ellis, Shakan, Klawack, Red Bay, Loring, and other canneries below.

Very little attention is paid to pink salmon this year, and the pack will probably not exceed 200,000 cases.

The pack of red salmon will probably fall short of the average by half a million cases. Bristol Bay is the treasury of the Alaska salmon business. The pack there this year will exceed the packs of previous years by at least 200,000 cases.

Mr. H. A. Day, of the firm of Heid & Day, was sworn in today as deputy U. S. attorney. The appointment was announced early this morning and is a popular one. Mr. Day is a pioneer lawyer in Alaska, and has successfully practiced at Skagway, Nome and this city. During the early days of the White Pass railroad Mr. Day acted as the company's legal advisor and it is owing to his ability that the railroad people find today that they have no legal contests to face. Mr. Day will continue to faithfully represent his many clients in civil matters.—Dispatch, 15th.

The Kako Oil Co., of which H. G. Reynolds, of Ketchikan, is secretary and Roy Ryus manager, has begun operations for the season at Loring, and expects to put up about twice as much oil as was manufactured last season. This company produces an article of superior quality by extracting the oil from the kako or dog salmon which abound in this part of Alaska. And there is no reason why such an industry could not be made to pay at or near Wrangell.

The members of the Juneau council have secured the advice of the city attorney to the effect that they are in control of all moneys received from the government, and can apportion what they consider is proper for the maintenance of the public school. It has been held all along that not more than 50 per cent nor less than 25 per cent could be used for school purposes in incorporated towns.

Five- and ten-dollar pans are reported taken from Eureka creek in the Kantishan district near Fairbanks. A stampede has resulted, and a new townsite has been staked off. The steamers now run within 75 miles of the new diggings.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 14, says: "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor returned today from his trip to Alaska. He says it is a wonderful country." That is what they all say; but what does it amount to?

Judge Wickersham of the Third Dist. and Gov. Brady are after each other with sharp sticks, each claiming that the other is a grand rascal. The balance of Alaskans can afford to let 'em fight.

President Roosevelt has announced that he may not call an extra session of congress to meet in November, but may wait until the regular session in December for reform legislation.

A mountain slide one hundred miles north of Vancouver, B. C., has wiped out an Indian village. Twenty Indians are dead and twelve seriously injured.

Jim Hansen, the Alaskan murderer, serving a life sentence for the murder of the Horton family, died in prison at McNeil's Island on the 15th.

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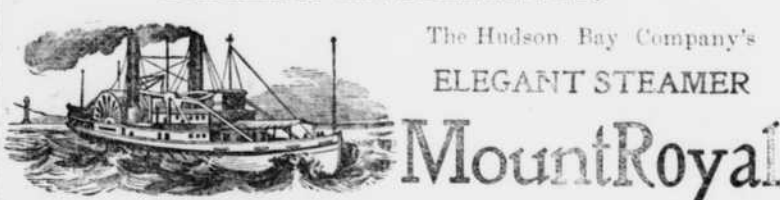
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